1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
3	WESTERN DIVISION		
4	THE HONORABLE GEORGE H. WU, JUDGE PRESIDING		
5			
6	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )		
7	Plaintiff, )		
8	) ) > No. CV 11 2502 CV CC		
9	vs. ) No. CV 11-3582-GW-SS )		
10	ONE WHITE CRYSTAL COVERED BAD TOUR ) GLOVE and OTHER MICHAEL JACKSON ) MEMORABILIA, et al., )		
11	Defendants. )		
12	)		
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14	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS		
15			
16	Los Angeles, California		
17	Thursday, April 12, 2012, 9:21 A.M.		
18	CLAIMANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED		
19	COMPLAINT		
20			
21	PAT CUNEO CSR 1600, CRR-CM		
22	Official Reporter Roybal Federal Building		
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA; THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 2012; 9:21 A.M.
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               THE COURT: Let me call United States vs. One
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     White Crystal Covered Bad Tour Glove.
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               Let me have the appearance of counsel.
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               MR. LEE: Good morning, Your Honor. Woo Lee for
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     the United States.
               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. WELK: Steve Welk for the United States and
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     Daniel Clayman as well, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. LYONS: Good morning, Your Honor. Duane Lyons
     on behalf of claimant.
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               THE COURT: All right. We're here on a motion to
     dismiss the First Amended Complaint. I have issued a
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     tentative. I presume both sides have seen it.
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               MR. LYONS: Yes, Your Honor.
               MR. LEE: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Does anybody want to argue anything?
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               MR. LEE: Your Honor, if I could just have the
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     court's indulgence, if I could have a few minutes just to
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     talk about the pleading standard, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Uh-huh, yes.
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               MR. LEE: Respectfully, Your Honor, the government
    has a few concerns with the heightened pleading standard as
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articulated in the tentative, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's really not heightened per se, but it's, you know, but it seems that under G, Rule G, that it's not a normal pleading standard.

MR. LEE: I agree with that, Your Honor; and the case law supports that as well; that there is a pleading standard that's different from Rule 8 notice pleading, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEE: But -- so Rule G states that the government has to support reasonably that it will be able to meet its preponderance standard at trial.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEE: And then the advisory committee notes try to give a little more flavor as to what that reasonable belief standard means.

THE COURT: But also this is in the context of the Ninth Circuit. The Ninth Circuit has put a spin on this because the question that the Ninth Circuit addressed in -- the case name escapes me now -- is whether or not it was -- and the statute escapes me now, too. Is it 16 --

MR. LEE: 1615, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah, 1615.

In other words, the standard of 1615, you know, was that changed by the promulgation of the statute? And

they say no. Although, frankly, I wonder how they got there but what can they say -- what can I say? They got there and so, you know, it's there.

MR. LEE: Right. No, I understand, Your Honor; and the case that's cited in the tentative is actually one of the cases I wanted to talk about; and I would direct the court's attention to -- it's this case, United States v. -- and in these forfeiture actions, the case names are always a little awkward to say -- \$493,850. This is 518 F.3d 1159; and that was the point where the Ninth Circuit said that 1615 survives, the government has to show probable cause to institute a civil forfeiture proceeding.

So there are these two requirements. You have to satisfy Rule G and you also have to satisfy a probable cause showing, Your Honor.

But it's interesting in that case, Your Honor, if you look at the facts of that case, what you had there was a truck driving in Arizona with Florida plates.

THE COURT: I understand the case, you know, and there was currency hidden in the car that was sniffed out by a dog.

MR. LEE: Right. And one of the things that the government made a point about was that there was a lot of air freshner smell in that truck and then furthermore what they had there --

THE COURT: Fabreze.

MR. LEE: Yeah. (Laughing.)

And the agent testified that people who smell the drugs tend to use a lot of air freshener.

And the other evidence they had was that there was a DEA investigation going on in Miami and they thought they had seen this truck there and they had maybe seen the driver even.

But no one had been charged with anything, no one had been convicted of anything, no one had been targeted with anything in Miami.

And, furthermore, Your Honor, in that case the government did not allege any evidence that there were actually drugs in that truck.

They didn't find any drugs in that truck. There was no allegations of any sales by that driver of any narcotics or any kind of illegal contraband.

THE COURT: I think there's more specificity there than there is here, though.

MR. LEE: But -- well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: In other words, here what you basically are saying is that you have an individual who's the son of the president of this country and he's spending a lot of money and that, in the Department of Justice's opinion, the leaders of the country are using their position

of power to amass a fortune.

Well, okay.

MR. LEE: Well, Your Honor, that's correct. But, Your Honor, what the Complaint also alleges; and at this point the issue I do agree with on the tentative is the government has alleged specifically the financial transactions that are at issue in this case.

So we've identified --

THE COURT: This is what I'd like and I've indicated this in my tentative. I mean, I'm giving you guys a chance to amend because I think that, you know, possibly it can be amended; and all I'm really asking for is more specificity to indicate that these funds that are the subject of a lot of the in detail spending.

It's kind of like a, I guess, a spender's porno what your Complaint winds up being. Is that it's -- if you can tie in the source -- I mean, even though I understand you don't have to tie in *per se* to show exactly, but I mean the problem is that the stuff here is so general, you know.

You're saying that, you know, you believe that the son of this president is, you know, basically using monies that have somehow been illegally obtained by his father and his father's cronies to make all these purchases for himself.

I can understand the theory. I just want a little

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bit more in terms of the exposition. For example, I would
like a copy of a translated version of those laws of
Equatorial Guinea that you're claiming are being violated.
That's one.
         Because even though you say that, you know, it's
historically been some sort of, you know, Spanish law, you
don't give me the Spanish law either.
         You just say -- you give me cites, you give me the
sections and I don't understand what -- what the, you know,
law is that is violated.
         Also, there's a lot of just general discussion
about the -- what you refer to as the -- what's the language
that you use? The "Inner Circle"?
          Is the claimant a member of the inner circle or is
he just the son of a member of the inner circle?
         MR. LEE:
                    The Complaint alleges that Minister
Nguema is a member of that inner circle, Your Honor.
          THE COURT: Well, not really. I mean, I guess
inferentially you can probably say that; but it doesn't
really say "He is a member of the inner circle," et cetera,
so, you know.
         Also, before I -- I'd also be curious.
example, a lot of these, you know, American companies are
doing business apparently in Equatorial Guinea.
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Has any -- whatchacallit, you know -- Foreign

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Corruption Practices Act been filed against any of these --
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     like, for example, any of the American oil companies that
     are involved in these situations?
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               MR. LEE: Umm --
               THE COURT: I -- just out of curiosity. Inquiring
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     minds want to know.
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               MR. LEE: Yeah, I will doublecheck that.
                                                         I will
     doublecheck that, Your Honor. My tentative answer to you is
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     I don't think they have but I can doublecheck that, Your
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     Honor.
               THE COURT: All right. I'm just saying that, you
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     know, again, because of the fact that we are alleged or you,
     not we, but the government is alleging specific corrupt
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     practices by a foreign government official, I would want
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     something more specific than what you've given me.
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               MR. LEE: Okay.
               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. LYONS: If I may, Your Honor, and I'll be
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     very, very brief with my comments.
               We understand that you intend to give plaintiff's
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     leave to amend and that's fine. I would direct the court's
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     attention, if I may, to the case that counsel cited which is
     U.S. v. $493,850 which makes it very clear that the
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     Complaint can only include evidence acquired at the time of
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     the filing of the Complaint.
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I'm quoting: The requirement in -- our holding in 191,910 that the government may not use after-acquired evidence to establish probable cause to institute a forfeiture action.

The CAFRA requirement requires the use of after-acquired evidence in satisfying the government's burden of proof at trial to prove entitlement to the property. Such evidence will include evidence gathered at all stages in litigation.

The requirement in  $U.S.\ v.\ \$191,910$  refers to the use of after-acquired evidence in satisfying the government's lesser burden needed to get in the courthouse.

Such evidence will include only evidence gathered up until the Complaint was filed.

And so the law is very clear, Your Honor, that the government can go out and they can further their investigation to prove up the facts that they need to satisfy the preponderance of the evidence standard at trial.

THE COURT: That's something that -- that's something that bothers me about the Ninth Circuit decision in that case because that language does seem to me to be in conflict with the -- I always think of the word CAFRA. But it's not CAFRA.

MR. LYONS: It's CAFRA, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is it CAFRA?

MR. LYONS: Yeah. 1 2 THE COURT: What am I thinking of? Because the other one was the class action. Is that also CAFA? 3 4 CAFA versus CAFRA. And this is CAFRA. Okay. In CAFRA with 5 an R. That language from the Ninth Circuit does seem to 6 7 me to be totally inconsistent with CAFRA because CAFRA says you're not allowed to dismiss and so it's kind of like sort 8 of strange. I mean -- well, but then again, what the Ninth 9 Circuit said is what the Ninth Circuit said. 10 MR. LYONS: I can address that concern, Your 11 12 Honor, because I do think it has relevance for where we are in the proceedings. 13 14 THE COURT: But let me just stop you. both sides understand that I'm giving them leave to amend. 15 16 Now you're cautioning them about something which they may --17 may or may not come up. But, you know, if they throw in something that you 18 19 say is stuff that was acquired after the filing of this action, well then I'll have to make a ruling. 20 MR. LYONS: Okay. 21 22 THE COURT: But I think they understand your 23 position. 24 MR. LYONS: Okay; that's fine. 25 THE COURT: I'm not necessarily agreeing with your

position one way or the other, I'm just saying that it seems to me that this is something that, again, this is where the Ninth Circuit has said something and I don't quite understand how it got there. Well, I kind of understand how it got there. I just don't know if it's right.

MR. LYONS: I do think, Your Honor, with regard to the latter point -- and I'll submit the matter -- but the issue that I think the court identified is that the standard at trial is preponderance of the evidence; and I don't think the government disputes that it's a preponderance of the evidence standard at trial.

The question is: What is the quantum of proof or the sufficiency of the allegations at the pleading stage?

And at the pleading stage, it's probable cause; and I don't think there's any dispute that they contend that it's not probable cause at the pleading stage.

The reference that the court made to not dismissing a case simply refers to the practical distinction that you can use evidence at the time of the filing of the Complaint to prove probable cause and you can't dismiss the case if the government can't prove that the property is to be forfeited.

THE COURT: You're making my head spin. Because
-- and this is precisely the problem. This is why the Ninth
Circuit decision is kind of, you know, crazy because, I

mean, you know, I understand a little garbley language. 1 2 But it somehow is not entirely clear, but it may be irrelevant in this regard. We'll see how they amend 3 4 because I do think that more needs to be pled. MR. LYONS: And one last point, Your Honor, with 5 I understand it's their case. 6 regard to that. I'm not 7 going to tell them how to plead their case. They might want your advice. 8 THE COURT: 9 (Laughter.) I mean, we do have a number of 10 MR. LYONS: completely irrelevant allegations about people other than 11 the minister. 12 THE COURT: 13 Yes. MR. LYONS: And I think, you know, it might be 14 appropriate and we would, you know, depending upon what the 15 16 amended pleading looks like, we will move to strike those 17 allegations that don't relate to our client because you 18 can't bring this case and say he's a member of the inner 19 circle. These members of the inner circle committed these crimes and not identify any criminal activity by our 20 claimant. 21 22 THE COURT: I understand that. Also, let me just ask this -- and this is just -- you don't have to answer 23 24 this if you don't want to, but I'm just curious.

What's the relationship between the Department of

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Justice and the State Department insofar as these types of situations are concerned?

Because, in essence, you know, what this case is attempting to do is to state that the current leadership of this particular country is monumentally corrupt; and yet I think that we still have diplomatic relationships with this particular country and there's I think, attempts to encourage from, you know, like the State Department, this government to do certain things.

Does the State Department have any, you know, any say or anything like that insofar as this particular type of litigation is concerned?

MR. LEE: Well, Your Honor, so we filed a status report back in July, Your Honor, where the United States Government and the State Department as well as the Department of Justice have both had this longstanding policy of fighting against what is the so-called kleptocracies of the world.

And in this particular case, Your Honor, I have -at least as the counsel on this case -- I have not heard any
objection from the State Department; and, Your Honor,
furthermore, in these 1956 money laundering cases where the
offense is a foreign predicate, Your Honor, there's a
violation of Equatorial Guinea law being alleged here, Your
Honor, so there's no interference --

1 THE COURT: Let me stop. 2 Assuming these items are forfeited -- and I presume that they're sold -- does the money go to Equatorial 3 4 And, if so, to whom there? Or does the money stay 5 here in the United States with our government? 6 It's an interesting question, Your 7 Honor. I don't know the specific answer to that question, what the --8 THE COURT: It could be somewhat ironic if we do 9 forfeit it and then it goes back to Equatorial New Guinea 10 11 and it goes back to the same people. 12 So what's been the stated objective of the Kleptocracy Initiative has been to obtain these proceeds 13 14 that the government is alleging is ill-gotten and to use it for the benefit of the people who it should have been used 15 16 for in the first place, Your Honor. 17 In terms of the best way and the best policy way to get that done, I think there's going to have to be some 18 19 thought given to that, Your Honor. THE COURT: Oh, okay. 20 21 Yes. 22 MR. LYONS: Your Honor, how much time should you allow? 23 24 THE COURT: How much time do you need? 25 Your Honor, given some of the issues MR. LEE:

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that you raised as well a lot of the documents are in
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     Spanish, a lot of the evidence is overseas, it's a complex
     case. Your Honor, if we could beg the court's indulgence,
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     60 days?
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               THE COURT: That's fine. I presume there's no
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     objection to 60 days?
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               MR. LYONS: No objection, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Okay. So just to put a date on it,
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     let's say that the Amended Complaint would be filed on or
     before June 11<sup>th</sup>.
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               MR. LEE: June 11<sup>th</sup>.
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               THE COURT:
                            Okay?
               MR. LYONS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you. Have a nice day.
               (At 9:37 a.m. proceedings were concluded.)
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CERTIFICATE I, PAT CUNEO, CSR 1600, hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Date: April 13, 2012 /s/ PAT CUNEO PAT CUNEO, OFFICIAL REPORTER CSR NO. 1600